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and exert its motor functions. This point it decides with the aid of the senses and by often a lengthy inner elaboration. The cycle of nervous current implies impression from without, sensation within, and motor response, and lastly changed impressions due to movement. In the nervous system all movement induces sensation and all sensation induces movement. It has a marvellous attribute of adjourning its events until the appropriate moment. From the fact of the introduction of sensation into the cycle, events assume a peculiar meaning. The tonality is either pleasurable or painful, the former always preferred to the latter. Sensation seems to modify the relation between cause and effect. External events are preserved by being reduced to representation. It is a false impression that the end and aim of an act is its cause, for the latter must precede and not follow the former. Thus physiology gives rise to psychological problems which are out of its domain. The author first treats of sensibility in its relations to energy, determinism, organization, excitability and reaction; he then distinguishes between static and dynamic unity, and the first chapter starts with an account of the static condition of the neurons, including their dynamism, individuality, forms, functions, degeneration and stimulation; then the energies of the nerve with the current of repose, action and negative variation, fatigue, electrotonus, laws of contraction and nerve poisons, are discussed. Under organization the author treats sensibility and movement in their relations, beginning with nerve pairs, and then discussing spinal nerves and metamerism, cranial or sensory nerves, their inter-relations; then the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric and the hypoglossal. In the next chapter the indication of impulses and the reflex act, together with inhibition, conservation of stimuli, etc., are discussed. Then come consciousness and unconsciousness, animal and organic life, cerebralization of the stimulus, respiration, circulation, secretion. The next chapter treats of orientation, equilibrium, the emotions, intelligence in its relation to the brain, localization, etc. Then come specific innervations, tactile, visual, auditory, olfactory and gustatory, and lastly language and its defects, idealization, association and sleep. Altogether it is a book of very great importance, is well up to date and should be on the reference shelf of every psychologist. Its 263 illustrations are well chosen and the index and literature, so far as we have observed are well made.

*The Subconscious*, by JOSEPH JASTROW. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston, 1906. pp. 549.

Professor Jastrow has performed a very useful service in bringing together the results of the recent very copious literature upon the unconscious and presenting it with many well chosen quotations in an interesting way which is at once scientific and popular. The book is timely, will be welcomed and read by every psychologist in the land, and probably will, as it certainly should, have a large sale among the rapidly growing class of laymen interested in the subjects it treats. He divides his chapters into three parts—normal, abnormal and theoretical. He first treats the function of consciousness, its relation to the nervous system and to volition and its mechanism and the distribution of attention, the subconscious in mental procedure and in maturing thought, lapses of consciousness, and finally self-consciousness itself. The second part seeks to define the range of the abnormal; discusses dream consciousness and its variants, dissociation, the genesis of altered personality and its disintegrating lapses. The third treats of the general concept of the subconscious, its abnormal forms, and draws conclusions.

It is impossible here to do justice to a work so lucid, comprehensive

and many-sided, for only an epitome of the whole would be adequate. The author's general conclusion may, however, be summarized. Man does not live by consciousness alone, for older and deeper than it are the dispositions which make the basis upon which it has been developed, meet some needs not adequately provided for by inherited endowment. Its supreme function is the integration of experience. Although liable to disintegration it is essentially a unifying function. The author sees the intimate relation of subconscious activity to mental evolution which is its only key. He recognizes that while the lines of tendency converge toward one normal product the paths of dissolution are puzzlingly divergent. Thus he does not accept as fundamental any scheme of conflicting personalities. He believes that the soul is full of short-circuit processes, so that experience is a mixture of long- and shorthand characters that are not stenographic records of experience at all, but are an independent alphabet. On this view, hypnosis shows a power of knowledge revealed below the threshold that has no origin in the experience of the individual. The theory of a subliminal self, however, is not entirely satisfactory. It could hardly be explained as atavistic because this means survival from below and not culling from above. The practical point of it all is that consciousness and endeavor should occasionally be allowed to lapse and we should allow "the surgings from below to assert their influence," or we should cease to strive and fall back upon the corrective support of the unconscious. "The knowledge that is conscious goes and the wisdom lingers in the subconscious traits of character."

*The Problem of Psychiatry in the Functional Psychoses*, by EDWARD COWLES. American Journal of Insanity, Vol. LXII, No. 2, October, 1905, pp. 189-237.

Dr. Edward Cowles occupies a unique position to-day in American psychiatry. The founder of the first school for nurses for the hospitals for the insane, the pioneer in this country in introducing experimental methods into the hospital itself, a tried administrator for many years of perhaps the richest and the most elegant hospital in the world and an original contributor to his department, he occupies to-day an eminent and enviable rank, and it is to be greatly hoped that he will bring to maturity and to systematic presentation his own manifold studies. By a singular irony of fate, the very man who was the first in this country to see the importance of establishing clinical and scientific laboratories where chemical, neurological and even psychophysical tests and experiments could be made, and who led this movement, was, at one time, a little in danger of being regarded by a few of the younger men, some of whom had been brought up under him, as critical of their own extreme structural methods of interpretation. A wave of very injudicious economy in the board he had so long served prompted him, at about the same time, to withdraw from it. If he had yielded at this rather discouraging point, it might almost have been said of him as of Jubal, who first taught his people music and was later rejected from a great concert, so that forgotten he lay down to die, while his great art and even his name filled the sky. But this is not what happened, for Dr. Cowles has with great discretion and courage kept on writing and growing. His view as defined in the above article seems to us to represent about the sanest view to be found in the whole field and the view that is to prevail. More than this, psychiatry is now taking a rather sharp and sudden trend, so that whereas structure has led and been dominant, now function is coming to the fore. The old dogma that no psychic disease was known or even established unless the post mortem findings showed